

Intense interest taken in the debate on the text of the amendment itself, and, above all, Mr. Balfour's eloquent declaration that the English Church must remain the institution that was purified and remodelled at the time of the Reformation were unerring signs that the religious question raised by Sir William Harcourt commands public attention and cannot long be kept out of politics. Sir William's own speech was not aggressive, but the whole action of the House was in line with the cause which he has been advocating; every reference to the necessity for obedience and discipline within the Church and to its essential Protestant character was heartily cheered, and the amendment itself was a warning that the House must be set in order. Sir William Harcourt was shown to be in touch with the living issues of the time instead of dating back to policies fourteen years old.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who is the most promising among the rising men in the House, electrified the audience by the earnestness of conviction he displayed in attacking the Church Discipline bill. Sensible men perceive clearly that force is not the remedy, and that the Archbishop's court of moral suasion, now in session, will not settle the religious question. The English Church must be armed with functions of self-government, either with or without disestablishment, before the religious question can be taken out of politics.

"The Daily Mail," having cleverly shifted the responsibility for the continuance of Sunday editions of great papers upon "The Daily Telegraph," takes no note of the public agitation against them. "The Daily Telegraph" is forced to-day to take up the cudgels in its own defence against the Home Secretary, but confesses that in the last resort Sunday journalism is a question of public demand, and that distasteful wares will not be forced upon readers who do not want them. The settlement of this moral question is virtually remanded to the British public.

Lord Hopton's lottery remains the chief topic of the West End, where the dulness of this week's Drawing Room is ascribed to the mischievous balloting system by which some of the smartest ladies are crowded out. Next week the Queen will receive the homage of London, when she performs two simple but characteristic functions: one is the visit to her birthplace, Kensington Palace, with several of her children, and the other is the completion of the work begun by the Prince Consort in 1857 at South Kensington, where she will lay the foundation stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Although there is a series of stately functions next week, the season is so dull that even drawing-room teas for a private view of court or presentation costumes are events, and ambitious hostesses are arranging dances and balls for dates next month which are ordinarily reserved for great houses. There is, indeed, so much leisure for hours of idleness that one society journal announces gravely that a new thought reader has appeared several times at Marlborough House, and that the smart sets are now taking up the wizard at the high charge of ten guineas a visit.

The opera season has opened in Covent Garden with brilliant social patronage; the best night was Thursday, when "Tristan and Isolde" coincided with Lady Crossley's ball at the Savoy Hotel, and brought out a splendid display of diamonds and costumes for both events. Jean de Reszke was at his best, and there was great enthusiasm over Wagner's matchless work.

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The great feature of Mr. Robert Newman's musical festival this week has been the production of Perosi's three oratorios. The effect of these Italian works has been distinctly disappointing. While the devotional spirit of Perosi's music is generally recognized by English critics, his harmonic schemes and orchestration are considered crude, and he is not credited with exceptional powers of musical expression. His "Resurrection of Christ" is regarded as much stronger than "The Transfiguration" or "The Resurrection of Lazarus," but the best criticism of England, the natural home of oratorio, is that these cathedral works are of second-rate importance for the concert-room, and will not live.

More than one hundred and twenty-five pictures, mainly old masters of the Italian, Dutch and early English schools, were sold at Christie's to-day from the estate of Sir Cecil Miles and Lord Methuen's and other private galleries. Three Raphaels fetched low prices, as they were not authentic works, but "The Holy Family," by Rubens, was sold for 8,200 guineas. The same painter's "Conversion of St. Paul" and "The Woman Taken in Adultery" were auctioned off for 1,850 guineas each. These three pictures were bought by Agnew on his own account. Two portraits by Franz Hals brought 5,000 guineas together, and Sir H. Baskin's "Innocence," 1,900 guineas. There is a good deal of downright plunging done at these art sales by speculators, but old masters are always rated

There is a story of a man who was so busy looking at the stars that, as he walked, he stumbled into a well. That is the story of a typical man, too busy looking at things away off, to notice more important things near by.

One-sixth of all deaths are from consumption. But the man goes along with his eyes bulging to watch colds and check fever. He delays to cure the cold or cures the fever, but neglects the little ailments. Keep the system up to the point of effective resistance against disease. This is best done by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It strengthens the stomach, cures all disorders of the organs of digestion and nutrition, except cancer of the stomach, purifies the blood, increases the vital energy and so enables the body to resist and throw off disease. Even when there is emaciation, weakness, hectic, cough, bleeding at the lungs and other alarming symptoms, "Golden Medical Discovery" can be counted on to help every time and to heal 98 times out of every hundred.

Sick people can consult Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., by letter, without fee or charge. Every letter is read in private, and treated as a sacred confidence. All replies are sent in plain envelopes.

"Last spring I was taken with severe pains in my chest, and was so weak I could hardly walk about the house," says Mrs. G. E. Kerr, of Fort Erie, N. Y. "I consulted several physicians and they told me I had consumption. I heard of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and thought I would try some of it. Before I had taken the first bottle I was very much better. I took five bottles of it and have not had any return of the trouble since."

Headache is cured by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets.

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on their merits, not on the false pretensions with which they are decorated in old country houses.

PARIS.

THE INTERESTING MEETING OF PRESIDENT LOUBET AND EX-SPEAKER REED.

THEY DISCUSS PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE—M. DUBOIS'S SETTING OF THE POPE'S ODE—ART SALES AND SOCIETY.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Paris, May 13.—A Parisian event of exceptional interest to Americans was the meeting of President Loubet and ex-speaker Reed, which took place on Tuesday at the Elysee Palace. It will be remembered that M. Loubet was formerly President of the Senate, and the conversation turned upon a comparison of the systems of parliamentary ruling and procedure in France and the United States. Mr. Reed was agreeably surprised at M. Loubet's thorough knowledge of the working machinery of the House of Representatives. The veteran parliamentarians of the two great republics, through the medium of a fluent interpreter, talked with the utmost frankness of the merits and shortcomings of the two systems from a technical point of view and with all the keenness of two amateurs discussing some rare work of art.

Those present were struck by the contrast presented by Mr. Reed's tall, massive frame, Anglo-Saxon phlegm and impassibility, and M. Loubet's short stature and Latin vivacity of gesture. The ex-speaker was favorably impressed with M. Loubet's breadth of views, versatility, simplicity and earnest directness of expression, and the complete absence of anything approaching pedantry or pretension. President Loubet, when subsequently alluding to the visit, remarked that Mr. Reed impressed him as possessing Puritanical austerity with an enormous store of reserved intellectual and moral force, which he (Loubet) had always associated with Benjamin Franklin.

Mr. Reed has not yet visited the French Chamber of Deputies. Before doing so he will meet M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber, at a small informal breakfast, to which Mr. Reed looks forward with unusual pleasure, especially as M. Deschanel is thoroughly familiar with English, while Mr. Reed's French, like that of Benjamin Franklin, is limited to theory. The ex-speaker seems to be in excellent health and spirits, and greatly enjoys his stay in Paris.

The fourteenth centenary of the baptism of Clovis was celebrated on Thursday, Ascension Day, by the production at the Cathedral of Rheims of an oratorio composed by M. Théodore Dubois, director of the Paris Conservatory of Music, himself a native of Rheims, upon an ode written and dedicated to France by Pope Leo XIII. entitled "The Baptism of Clovis." The oratorio is divided into three parts—"Baptism," "Epopée," "Awakening." It comprises five grand orchestral movements, with chorus, chants and solo. It was performed by one hundred and thirty singers and eighty orchestral musicians, while Eclair and Note, of the Opéra, sang the solo. M. Dubois himself conducted. He has achieved attempts to imitate Gounod and Perosi by mingling sentimentality with the Gothic fervor of Bach, and his present work marks a return toward the ecclesiastical inspirations of Palestrina.

The polyphonic passages are successful, the choral melodies impressive. Nearly all the musical celebrities of Paris were present. It is impossible to imagine more sublime surroundings for such an oratorio than the magnificent basilica of the Rheims Cathedral, with a sea of sunshine pouring through the rich stained-glass windows, illuminating the Cardinal, robed in red, and surrounded by the assembled clergy in golden chasubles, while the Gothic architecture and medieval tapestries were in perfect harmony with this remarkable composition. It is likely soon to be heard in America, England and Germany. The next performance of this oratorio will be given in Rome in the presence of the Pope.

Art sales have now become the fashionable rendezvous of Parisian society. The Doria sale ended on Tuesday, producing a total of \$220,000, and at to-day's view of the Mulbacher collection of eighteenth century art a large contingent of Americans put in their appearance, including Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Hughes Hallett, Mr. Eugene Higgins, Mr. George Scott and many others. The sale begins on Monday with twenty-four Fragonards, of which eight are oils and eleven water-colors and fine miniatures. There are delicious Watteaus, Nattiers and Laverres, and works by Greuze, Isabey and Lavrence. Altogether there are sixty oil paintings and four hundred water-colors and pastels, and Houdon's marbles, "Le Balser Dorné" and "Le Balser Rendu." The picture particularly admired to-day by Americans is the portrait of Mme. de Pompadour's daughter, Alexandrine Etieles, painted by Boucher in 1740, a little girl in blue kissing a bird in its cage. Several of the Fragonards also belonged to Mme. Récamier.

Another collection to be sold at the end of the month at the Georges Petit Gallery is that of the pictures and furniture belonging to the Duc de Valencay and Sagan, which, owing to a family dispute, is brought under the hammer. These objects have been the property of the Talleyrand-Perigord family since 1805, when Talleyrand purchased them at the instigation of Napoleon, who himself made up the difference between the price his Minister could afford to pay and the purchase money due the owner, M. de Lucay. The Valencay collection includes Nattier's masterpiece representing the Duchesse de Chateauroux as a goddess seated on a cloud, and the Marquis de Flavacour, her sister, as Venus disarming Cupid. It also contains a portrait of Christopher Columbus painted during his lifetime by Sebastian del Piombo, which, at the request of the United States Government, was lent to the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Its authenticity is beyond question, but it is unlikely that the great navigator ever posed for it, because it has been established that the artist never left Italy, and Columbus never entered Italy after 1484. But the great attraction of the Valencay sale are the sets of superb Louis XVI furniture in carved gilt with Beauvais tapestry, also the furniture in Coromandel lacquer bronze, which, in the opinion of experts, is the finest workmanship of the sort seen in any public sale for many years.

Numerous small dances and receptions have been given in the American colony, the most brilliant dance of the season being given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ridgway in honor of the coming out of their nieces, the Misses O'Connor. Mrs. Luckermeyer gave a small dinner; among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. Ingraham, Mrs. Jaffray, Mrs. Griswold Gray and Mr. and Mrs. Carrick Riggs. Ambassador Porter will give a dinner on Tuesday at the Duke of Arcos, the Spanish Minister to Washington, and the Duchess of Arcos. Mrs. Potter Palmer and Miss Julia Grant are busy selecting the latter's elaborate trousseau for her coming wedding, and intend to return to America on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing on May 24.

Among the passengers sailing to-day on the St. Louis are Commissioner Peck and Mrs. Peck, General Bates, Mrs. Bates and General J. C. Smith. The passengers on La Touraine include Mr. and Mrs. John Chapman and Mr. Arthur Durand. C. I. B.

TO GO BEFORE SAMOAN COMMISSION.

Lexington, Ky., May 13.—In response to a cable dispatch from Auckland, N. Z., James H. Mulligan, former United States Consul-General to Samoa, has been named by the joint High Commission of the United States and Great Britain to represent the interests of planters and business men of the island.

WHAT LONDON TALKS OF.

DISSENTIONS AMONG LIBERALS.—Lord Rosebery's speech before the London Liberal Club on May 3, in the course of which he expressed a wish for the revival of the old Liberal spirit, has proved an oratorical apple of discord. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a speech before the Devonshire Club, which has been the political sensation of the week, Sir William's speech bore witness to the bitterness of the duel for the leadership of the Liberal party between himself and Lord Rosebery and to the pent-up personal feeling of the speaker against Lord Rosebery, who was responsible for his political effacement. In the course of his speech Lord Rosebery's words were tantamount to the advice, "Take sponge and wipe out the glorious inheritance which Mr. Gladstone left to the party before his ashes are cold."

The Liberal organs have taken up the cudgels in behalf of Lord Rosebery and talk to Sir William in straight fashion. "The Speaker" calls his interpretation of Lord Rosebery's words "A most abominable and malicious falsification of his meaning and the worst example in recent years of downright misrepresentation." "The British Weekly" says Sir William's attack was grossly unjust and slanderous, and only to be accounted for by a rancor of hatred amounting almost to madness. Other mouthpieces of the Liberal party insist that Lord Rosebery in urging a return to the Liberalism of 1886 did not mean a change of programme, but a return to the party discipline and cohesion that existed in the halcyon days of Liberalism. Sir William to-day announces that he will speak to his constituents on May 24. His utterances are awaited with great interest, and another speech in the best fighting style is expected. Meanwhile the Conservative press interprets Lord Rosebery as Sir William's worst enemy, and another speech is expected that Lord Rosebery's utterances are nothing less than a direct bid for Joseph Chamberlain's support in the coming election. The Liberal Unionist programme might, in the event of a Conservative victory at the next elections, possibly be marked by the offer and his acceptance of Cabinet rank.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.—The English press practically abstains from comment upon the latest phase of affairs in the Philippine Islands. Filipino in London insist that there is no probability of success of the peace negotiations at Manila, and yet, on the other hand, from well-informed English sources it is stated that the rebellion must end shortly. The Americans, by their latest operations, have driven the Tagals and his colleagues have now been driven to the Pangasinan country, a people of whom the Americans have no use. The Tagals, and certainly cannot be relied upon to support Aguinaldo.

AMERICAN ENGINES ABROAD.—The well-known labor leader, George N. Barnes, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, has taken up the question of the American locomotive invasion of Great Britain, and this week has issued a statement denying that the recent engineering strike had anything to do with the will to invade the British Isles. Mr. Barnes says the fact is that British labor has been and still is kept so fully employed supplying all the world, from China to Peru, that no time is left to supply English railroads. He then descends upon the attitude of American as compared with English contractors. Mr. Barnes quotes official figures, showing a steady increase in the value of English exports of locomotives from \$12,000,000 in 1892 to \$1,483,750 in 1895, and concludes: "The great advantage enjoyed by American producers arises from the centralization of industry. American combines, whatever the result, have certainly resulted in the more economical use of labor. Centralization and specialization have not been confined to the United States. American firms, and inasmuch as they are entirely on the line of progress, we would welcome them here."

ANGLO-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION.—One of the features of the annual meeting of the Congregational Union here this week was an Anglo-American demonstration on Thursday, when an American delegate, the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, aroused intense enthusiasm by an eloquent address, in the course of which he touched upon America's gratitude for England's support at a critical juncture. Dr. Smith said: "Whatever the result of the London conference, the fact is that the British Empire has been and still is kept so fully employed supplying all the world, from China to Peru, that no time is left to supply English railroads. He then descends upon the attitude of American as compared with English contractors. Mr. Barnes quotes official figures, showing a steady increase in the value of English exports of locomotives from \$12,000,000 in 1892 to \$1,483,750 in 1895, and concludes: "The great advantage enjoyed by American producers arises from the centralization of industry. American combines, whatever the result, have certainly resulted in the more economical use of labor. Centralization and specialization have not been confined to the United States. American firms, and inasmuch as they are entirely on the line of progress, we would welcome them here."

PRAISE FOR ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, made a most favorable impression by his oration at the Joan of Arc ceremony at Orleans on Monday, and has been asked to deliver a panegyric on St. Clothilde to-morrow at St. Clothilde's, Faubourg St. Germain. The Paris oration, which Dr. Smith said, "Whatever the result of the London conference, the fact is that the British Empire has been and still is kept so fully employed supplying all the world, from China to Peru, that no time is left to supply English railroads. He then descends upon the attitude of American as compared with English contractors. Mr. Barnes quotes official figures, showing a steady increase in the value of English exports of locomotives from \$12,000,000 in 1892 to \$1,483,750 in 1895, and concludes: "The great advantage enjoyed by American producers arises from the centralization of industry. American combines, whatever the result, have certainly resulted in the more economical use of labor. Centralization and specialization have not been confined to the United States. American firms, and inasmuch as they are entirely on the line of progress, we would welcome them here."

SEVERE MEASURES AGAINST JEWS.—The Russian Government has decided upon exceptional measures against the Jews, doubtless owing to the intense feeling against them prevailing in many parts of Russia at the present time. The first anti-Jewish measure was promulgated yesterday, under which the stay of all—even foreign—Jews is prohibited in St. Petersburg. No exemption will be made even in the case of French Jews. There have been serious outbreaks against the Jews in Nicolaeff in connection with the Easter festivities of the Greek Church. The Jews there numbered 10,000, and the Russian Government has ordered that the Jews be removed from the city. The Jews were mostly laborers, numbered 5,000. They wrecked hundreds of Jewish houses and shops, and a number of Jews were killed. The Jews were arrested after several furious conflicts with the Cossacks, several of whom were killed. The Jews were stoned or beaten to death with heavily weighted slings, with which the rioters attacked the police.

GIRL WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.—The golf season has opened with increased popularity. The women's championship match, which was concluded yesterday at Newcastle, County Down, Ireland, revealed a golf wonder in the person of Miss M. Hazlet, who is a girl of seventeen and a native of Antrim. There was great surprise when she won the championship, as she had never before won the title. She defeated H. J. Whitfield, the ex-champion of America, in the final round. The amateur golf championship on May 23.

CLEMENT SCOTT'S BOOK.—Clement Scott has completed the first volume of his reminiscences. It will make a book of six hundred pages, and has been written in the last three months. In an interview Mr. Scott said: "I shall deal at length with the progress of the American drama, with a special reference to the American influx here. I intend to send so many actors and actresses to the United States, because we have not them. Our performers are not sufficiently serious about art, but have been ruined by society. The first consideration being smart parties, dinners and private view. As a result, we have no Annie Russells or Maude Adamses."

MR. BARTHOLOMEW'S PLANS.—Among the many American visitors here are Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of St. Louis, and his wife and niece. They will go to Paris on Monday, going thence to Germany, Switzerland and Italy, and returning to America by way of Genoa. Mr. Bartholdt visited the House of Commons last evening.

AMERICAN ACTORS IN ENGLAND.—With the opening of what may be called the American theatrical season in London, there comes a cry from certain local managers and writers for protection, and a demand that American players should be judged by as rigorous standards as the English. "The Daily Mail" takes the trouble to ask the artists to take the artists to task, saying that "the peculiar exquisite gifts of an Ada Rehan, an Annie Chase, a Gladys Cooper, a John Drew have rarely been met with in England. They are not to be compared with the great American players, because each had something to offer that none of the English players could give. For the same reason our players, Willards and Kendalls have had fortunes poured into their pockets when they made tours through the provinces. The American players, without the aid of the London stage, would be able to hold their own in the theatre. Gallantly has he bowed before defeat. It is this. It is the American player, the third-rate manager who is terrified at the whole competition."

CHOATE'S PORTRAIT BY SARGENT.—The United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, is giving daily sittings to J. S. Sargent for a portrait.

LONDON SEASON OPENS.—With beautiful

summerlike weather this week, the season seems to be finally in full swing. The house picture exhibitions and Rotten Row are crowded daily, while numerous parties, given by hostesses prominent in the social world, fill every night. The polo season has opened at Hurlingham and Ranelagh, and these country clubs are also attracting large numbers of fashionable people. Many Americans are already here, and the hotel and shopkeepers are jubilant at the prospect of a large invasion from over sea. The greatest interest centres in the Queen's visit to London next week to hold a Drawing Room and to lay the foundation-stone of the Albert and Victoria Museum, at Kensington. Tuesday's Drawing Room naturally will be the most brilliant of the season. There has been a rush of great ladies to attend this particular function, but a great deal of heat-baking has been occasioned by the custom of having the new Lord Chamberlain have started, and under which many prominent people are excluded. The names of well-known persons and of people unknown to fame are mixed together in a manner that is very disconcerting. Formerly, several titled women, when they found that they had been unsuccessful in the ballot, made representations to the highest quarters, with the result that even at the last moment there have been changes in the list. In spite of this a number of well-known women had their claims ignored. Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, wife of the United States Ambassador here, will present to the Queen Mrs. Alfred Parish, her sister, Miss Jennings, of New York, and Miss Nora Noyl of Chicago.

QUEEN TO GO TO KENSINGTON.—The Queen is to come from Windsor on Monday, and will visit Kensington Palace, where her old apartments have been renovated preparatory to opening the palace to the public. Her Majesty's visit will be of a sentimental nature, as the rooms were lived in as a young girl have been restored to their former condition. Her bedroom contains showcases filled with her old toys, and her doll's house stands upon a table in the ante-chamber.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum on Wednesday will be a most interesting one. The Queen will drive down the streets lined with the names of the donors of the museum, the royal cortege being escorted by the Life Guards. Her Majesty will be accompanied by several princes and princesses, and other royal personages will meet her at the site of the museum, where a raised dais will be reserved for them. A great pavilion will be erected, in which will be seated the Ambassadors, members of the Cabinet and leading State officials. The Prince of Wales will receive the Queen. The national anthem will be sung by the pupils of the Royal College of Music. Afterward a madrigal specially composed by Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, will be sung. The principal of the Royal Academy of Music, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, will read the prayer for England, and will read the prayer for the occasion of a great patriotic demonstration.

ILLNESS OF THE DUKE OF YORK.—There has been considerable anxiety this week relative to the health of the Duke of York, who has been confined to his rooms with a severe cold. The Duke of York himself, however, made light of the matter, and speaking with a visitor about the solicitude of the press on his behalf, said: "Really, I might almost be a Kipling."

SLOAN'S RIDING AT NEWMARKET.—The smart racing set, headed by the Prince of Wales, has been at Newmarket all the week, where "Tod" Sloan, the American jockey, gave wonderful exhibitions of horsemanship, and gained some of his victories by amazing skill and judgment. Sloan now holds the record for the Newmarket course, which up to Thursday was fifty-two and one-half miles. The Newmarket Mile, over which most of Sloan's victories have been achieved, has been christened "Tod Sloan Avenue." The Prince of Wales, who was in the saddle on the Wednesday and congratulated him upon his success.

PHILANTHROPIC GIFTS.—Joseph Chamberlain blossomed forth this week as a successful beggar in the cause of philanthropy. He recently asked for £200,000 for the Birmingham University, and Andrew Carnegie's gift practically completes the sum required. The conditions of Mr. Carnegie's donation meet the warm approval of the press.

Chamberlain on Wednesday presided at a dinner in aid of a fund for the establishment of his school of tropical medicine, and by the time the coffee was reached subscriptions amounting to £15,000 had been announced. In the evening Mr. Carnegie gave an interesting speech at this dinner on "The White Man's Burden," dwelt upon the fact that the most energetic and successful nations of the world are those that have the most extensive empires, and the influence of barbarous customs or the physical difficulties of tropical countries upon the progress of civilization. He devoted to experiments and research for remedies for tropical diseases will be situated in the vicinity of the docks, where subjects are never lacking.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. LOW.—Seth Low, president of Columbia University, New York, who is here on the way to the Peace Conference at the Hague, in discussing the conditions of Mr. Carnegie's gift to the Birmingham University, said: "The gift to the Birmingham University, said: 'The condition attached to the gift, that the scientific school be made the principal department of the institution, is wise and characteristic of the donor. Our American universities from the first adapted themselves to the immediate needs and aspirations of the people. The tendency in England is toward too conservative and stereotyped fixed curricula. Oxford and Cambridge are going to be left by other universities. The military needs of Germany and America is forcing ahead in her electrical and general mechanical production. Englishmen will very soon recognize that Mr. Carnegie's idea is correct, and adapt their commercial nurseries more to the needs of the country. Everybody here seems awake to the need of a new school, devoted to the study of the world, where we are now hesitating what to do with the few few left over from the old school. We are not for bringing the world's humane wishes into effect will be lightly considered by the American representatives."

COLONEL BATES COMING HERE.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred E. Bates, formerly military attaché of the American Embassy, who sails for the United States to-day on board the American Line steamer St. Louis, spoke warmly regarding the courtesy with which he had been received on all sides since coming to London. He said: "I can say of my own knowledge that British military men applaud our troops out there, while they regard our splendid naval officers and sailors as the heroes of the war. It has become known and highly appreciated here among service men as they are in America."

DIMENSIONS OF THE SHAMROCK.—The measurements of Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Shamrock, the challenger for the America's Cup, are given in yachting papers as follows: Length over all, 130 feet; at water-line, 81 feet; beam of beam, 24 feet. There has been some discussion of the Shamrock's keel, but it is now settled that it will be impossible to launch the Shamrock before the middle of June.

MOODY TO HOLD REVIVAL MEETINGS.—Dwight L. Moody, the American evangelist, has accepted an invitation to hold revival meetings at Glasgow in October next.

MR. WHISTLER'S ART WORK.—The International Art Exhibition, of which James McNeill Whistler is the chief promoter, opened on Monday. The exhibition attracted much attention, but proved a disappointment, in that it did not equal the high standard established last year. Critics lament Mr. Whistler's failure to produce anything equal to his past work.

NEWS OF THE THEATRES.—The theatrical and musical season is at the full tide of prosperity. The libraries have bought up all the plays of the day. "The Tyranny of Love" and "Robespierre," which at present are the great successes of London. It is impossible to get good seats at advanced prices under a fortnight. Beerbohm Tree, quick to recognize the failure of "Carnegie Sabih," which he produced so long ago, has just revived "The Captain's Wife" on Saturday next.

Annie Russell arrived in London on Thursday, and will give a series of lectures at the Lyceum Theatre at the end of the month.

"LOHENGGRIN" TO BE GIVEN.—The opera season starts remarkably well. The Queen has commanded to Mr. Grau to give a performance of "Lohengrin" on May 24, to take to include the De Reszke brothers, Mme. Nordica and Mme. Schumann-Heink.

MANY CONCERTS PROMISED.—A plethora of concerts is announced for London next week. The pianist will give his only recital on Tuesday. The pianist will for the United States on October 19, by the Pavana. Mme. Patti makes her first appearance since her marriage at the Queen's Hall on Thursday. She is arranging for an American tour next winter.

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The little hitches which seem inseparable from the opening of so great an exhibition have now disappeared.

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First demonstration of the Radiophone—by long odds the most important invention of recent years. We shoot a searchlight into space and you talk along the rays of light to your friends across the Garden—without wires.

A new, clear view of Wireless Telegraphy—instruments detached from everything and exposed under glass. Any person may send and receive messages—and carry them away as souvenirs.

The Grotto—a Cave of Electrical Winds. You walk through thrills—they are electrical thrills. Tickling, tingling, ecstatic—harmless. A new sensation.

The Electric Theatre of Scenic Models—now running perfectly. There is a fascination about it which nobody can resist.

Automobilism—new exhibits which indicate the possibilities of this great industry.

Improved X-Rays. Improved Theatrophone. Electrical Forge. Electricity Under Water—interesting demonstrations by divers in deep tank with glass sides.

Electrical Organ, Electrical Color Presses, Electrical Machinery of all sorts—more marvels than you can see in a hurry. Best way is—get a catalogue and take plenty of time to see and understand everything.

Bring the children. Again we repeat it. With one-tenth the effort they will learn at this Electrical Show twenty times as much about electricity as they can in any other way.

House at Dresden next spring, under the personal direction of the composer. This will necessitate the cancellation of a tour which was being arranged for himself and Mrs. Henschel.

LIVE TOPICS FROM BERLIN.

Berlin, May 13.

DISCUSSION OVER NAVAL INCREASE.—The vigorous agitation in favor of an increase in the Navy extra appropriation that was sanctioned by the Reichstag continues. The Flotten Verein, a naval society with a membership of forty thousand, urges that the Nation hasten the building of new vessels and demands the increase if Germany is not to be out-manoeuvred by more active nations at all points of the world where a vigorous display of naval power may be necessary. The "Neuesten Nachrichten" advocates the doubling of the naval resources. The "Post" and the "Cologne Volks-Zeitung" follow the same tenor. The Cologne "Gazette" asks why advocates of naval increase do not introduce a bill in the Reichstag, where the real opinion of the Nation can be speedily determined. The Flotten Verein favors a large increase, and what has been done to influence public opinion has been with his full approval, but the Emperor cannot himself be bound by assurances on his behalf that he will not go beyond the recently approved naval plan, relying upon the force of recent events to impress the Nation and the Reichstag with the need of a naval increase is incumbent upon Germany, and hoping that the Reichstag will take the initiative. The leaders of the world where a vigorous display of naval power may be necessary. The "Neuesten Nachrichten" advocates the doubling of the naval resources. The "Post" and the "Cologne Volks-Zeitung" follow the same tenor. The Cologne "Gazette" asks why advocates of naval increase do not introduce a bill in the Reichstag, where the real opinion of the Nation can be speedily determined. 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